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VERTICAL STRUCTURE CONTAINING A MOVABLE FRAME AND  
HAVING THE FUNCTIONS OF A SEAT AND/OR A PARTITION  
SCREEN

DESCRIPTION

5       Space divider screens are known to be currently  
made from various materials and with various processes.

      Depending on specific requirements, there is a  
tendency for manufacturers to customize space divider  
screens for public places, corporations or exhibitions;  
10   this helps to enhance and optimize spaces, and reduce  
costs associated thereto, and to customize a desired  
advertising image by using divider screens.

      In this connection, it shall be highlighted that  
many corporations have a preference for those novel  
15   arrangements which aim at optimizing space to the  
slightest detail.

      In order to better enhance one of the main  
features of this invention, one of the commonest public  
places will be considered herein, in which space  
20   division is of the utmost importance, for a variety of  
reasons: an airport.

      In airports, the spaces available for transiting  
passengers are organized in every detail.

      This is important both to control normal passenger  
25   flow and to allow them to have a nice stay while they

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wait in the airport.

The invention, that will be described in greater detail hereafter, has the aim of optimizing all available spaces in which multiple functions are to be provided.

For example, a space divider screen may form both a waiting room and possibly an advertising medium, thanks to the panel contained in the inventive structure.

In the scope of the above mentioned purpose, the invention provides a light and sturdy vertical structure, having a panel therein, which can be used as a comfortable seat or as an advertising medium, when needed.

A further feature of the invention is that, by adjoining multiple inventive structures, a space divider screen may be obtained, e.g. forming a waiting room, and the advertising space is increased, as if it were distributed in a single large wall.

Further characteristics and advantages will be more apparent from the description of a preferred, non limiting embodiment of the invention, which is described by way of example and without limitation with the help of the annexed drawings, in which:

- Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view of the

inventive assembly.

- Figure 2 is an exemplifying view of a tall man standing next to the inventive structure, to better show its space dividing function.

5       - Fig. 3 is a schematic view of the inventive structure in its seat position.

10       - Fig. 4 is a schematic view of multiple structures according to the invention, which are placed in a side-by-side relationship to form a space divider and/or partition screen.

Referring to the above figures, the present structure is generally shown in Fig. 1, which comprises an essentially vertical structure 1 having a frame, preferably made of metal, with an additional frame 2  
15       mounted therein to receive a panel 3 made of a fabric, a synthetic material or else.

The vertical structure 1 is essentially made of upright poles or supports.

20       In Figure 2, the size of a man 4 gives an idea of the height of the inventive structure, one of whose features is that of a space divider and/or partition screen, as better shown in Figure 4.

In Figure 3, the inventive structure is shown in its seat position.

25       This additional feature is simply obtained by

manually pushing the cross member 2c, which is pivotally mounted to the inner frame through about 90° in the direction of arrow 6.

5 This simple operation, which turns the inventive structure into a comfortable seat, is achievable by providing that the frame received in the inventive structure is generally composed of lower rods 2b which are pivotally mounted by the shanks 9 of the screws 10 in the holes 5 and 8, the whole being joined by the  
10 stationary rod 15 which forms the bearing structure of the invention.

The motion of the upper portion of the inner frame of the inventive structure is simultaneously provided by the rods 2a, which are respectively connected  
15 beneath the rods 2, and above the rods 2b, the latter being in turn pivotally mounted to the shanks 11 of the screws 12 in the holes 13 and 14, the whole being joined by the rod 2c, which is itself pivotally mounted to the frame.

20 The end of the stroke, i.e. the seat position, is obtained when the end stop 7 abuts against the structure 1.

Still referring to Figure 3, it is apparent that the inventive structure may be simply brought back to  
25 the vertical position by an inverse motion, still

through 90°, in the direction of arrow 16.

Cross members 17 and 18 are provided to complete the structure of the invention, which are mounted to the vertical rods that support the structure.

5 Back to Figure 1, a plate 19 may be provided alternatively to crossbars 17, e.g. when that the whole inventive structure needs to be secured to the floor.

Finally, the inventive structure is intended to be made of commonly available materials, which are susceptible of a number of variants, without altering the purpose thereof, e.g.: the return of the seat to its vertical position might be caused by a number of appropriately disposed return springs 20, or by hydraulic pistons or balance weights hidden in the vertical supports, or as extensions of the rods 2d of the frame 2.

Another example might be, for instance, the provision of a wholly disassembled kit of the inventive structure.

20 Also, all the details may be replaced by technically equivalent elements, and the materials may be actually different depending on different needs, provided their compatibility with specific usages.